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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,315	06/21/2005	David A Eves	GB 020255	1627
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EXAMINER SHAH, PARAS D				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/540,315

Applicant(s)

EVES ET AL.

Examiner

PARAS SHAH

Art Unit

2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to the Amendments and Arguments filed on 05/14/2008. Claims 1-22 remain pending and have been examined. The Applicants' amendment and remarks have been carefully considered, but they do not place the claims in condition for allowance. Accordingly, this action has been made FINAL.
2. All previous objections and rejections directed to the Applicant's disclosure and claims not discussed in this Office Action have been withdrawn by the Examiner.

Change of Examiner

It should be noted that the Examiner of record for this Application has changes from Benjamin Gaddy to Paras Shah.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments (pages 9-13) filed on 05/14/2008 with regard to claims 1-22 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of new grounds for rejection.

Response to Amendment

4. Applicants' amendments filed on 05/14/2008 have been fully considered. The newly amended limitations in claims 1, 17, and 21 necessitate new grounds of rejection. The newly added limitation in the specified claims includes "wherein the media fragments are not audio media fragments and wherein the media fragments are unrelated to the audio signal prior to the obtaining act..."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Specifically, the claim limitation of "computer readable medium" has not been described in the Specification as originally filed and hence constitutes new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Finn (WO 01/11495) in view of Mitton (US 6,355,869).

As to claims 1, 17, 21, and 22: Finn discloses augmenting an audio signal (see Figure 1) comprising:

receiving an audio signal (Figure 2, input search criteria steps 20 and 21)
extracting features from said audio signal (see Figure 2 step 22, identify pitch of successive notes),

generating a time based table of dramatic parameters according to the extracted features (see page 6, 3rd and 4th paragraph, and see Figure 3A, from the cited portion and the figure it can be seen that a time ordered sequence of pitches are extracted), and

obtaining media fragments at least in part in dependence on the table of dramatic parameters (see page 15, line 10-33, comparison between query and database based on similarity) files, wherein the media fragments are not audio media fragments and wherein the media fragments are unrelated to the audio signal prior to the obtaining act (see page 3, lines 5-7, only a search criteria in input and a target file is retrieved, which is not the same as the audio input above), and

outputting said media fragments (see page 21, lines 21-28, music file output or list displayed to user)

However, Finn does not specifically teach a time-ordered table.

Mitton does teach a time- ordered table (see Col. 5, lines 12-22, where Mitton discusses a pseudo wave file with a series of pitch coefficients for each frame and Figure 33).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio search as taught by Finn, and use a

time-ordered table as taught by Mitton, thus allowing a user to produce a musical score from a recording, as discussed by Mitton (see Col. 1, lines 55-60).

As to claim 2, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches features extracted from said audio signal include tempo (see page 25, lines 2, 15, key and tempo determined from the input and is used in search criteria (see page 23 lines 22-26, used in first pass matching) .

As to claim 3, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Mitton does teach generation of a time- ordered table (see Col. 5, lines 12-22, where Mitton discusses a pseudo wave file with a series of pitch coefficients for each frame and Figure 33).

Furthermore, Finn discloses the table of dramatic parameters comprises retrieving a list of dramatic parameters and associated audio features (see page 11, lines 8-10, features from data are compared with search criteria, where the matching criteria of dramatic parameters is shown in page 25, lines 2 and 15), comparing and matching the extracted features with the retrieved associated audio features (see page 11, lines 8-10, features from data are compared with search criteria), and inserting an entry comprising the dramatic parameter

associated with the audio feature (see page 23, lines 21-page 25, lines 16, various criteria are determined in order to determined match, where the determination of the dramatic parameter is the inserting for matching purposes.)

As to claim 5, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches obtaining said media fragments comprises selecting a fragment from a store (see page 11, lines 8-10, music files in database 9 and 10 used), said fragment being stored with an associated dramatic parameter which matches the respective entry in the table of dramatic parameters (see page 25, lines 2, 15, key and tempo determined from the input and is used in search criteria (see page 23 lines 22-26, used in first pass matching) .

As to claim 7, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 5, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches receiving user input, said user input affecting said obtaining (see page 6, lines 13-18, user inputs a voice or a tune and see page 3, lines 1-8, based on user input a matching music is obtained).

As to claim 9, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches Furthermore, Finn teaches further comprising storage for storing said media fragments (see page 11, line 9, database 9 or 10).

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to have stored the audio signal at least temporarily as well in order to perform the extraction of features from the audio signal for comparison (see Finn, page 6, lines 15-19).

As to claim 10, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches wherein said outputting comprises rendering said media fragments and said audio signal (see page 21, lines 26-29, link to the media fragment is displayed which the user can select to hear. It is obvious that the computer system consists of a built in speaker to hear such results corresponding to the tune of the search query. Hence, the rendering of the audio signal occurs by the rendering of a match that is found similar to the tune that was input.)

As to claim 16, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches wherein combinations of extracted features have associated dramatic parameters (see page 25, line 15 and 16, where the

tempo is based on mean note durations in seconds, i.e., the mean of the pitches for a specific duration determines the dramatic parameter).

As to claims 18 and 22, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 17 and 21, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches further comprising storage for storing said media fragments (see page 11, line 9, database 9 or 10).

Furthermore, Mitton teaches storing the dramatic parameters (see col. 5, lines 22-32,list of event and lines 35 where the MIDI file is created and is obvious it will be stored (see Abstract).

As to claim 19, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 17, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches wherein said at least one output device comprises display means on which said media fragments are displayed (see page 6, lines 5, monitor 4, and page 21, lines 25-26, user presented with search results.).

As to claim 20, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 17, above..

Furthermore, Finn teaches wherein said at least one output device comprises display means on which said media fragments are displayed (see

page 6, lines 5, monitor 4, and page 21, lines 25-26, user presented with search results.).

Furthermore, Mitton teaches the output device responsive to instructions associated with said dramatic parameters (see col. 10, lines 6-9, user can modify the event list).

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Finn in view of Mitton as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Weare (US 2003/0045954).

As to claim 4, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

However, Finn in view of Mitton does not teach the parameters being mood, change of pace incidents.

Weare does teach use of parameters mood (see [0095], mood), change of pace (see [0066], flow)) and incidents (see [0066], rhythmic activity)).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio searching of Finn in view of Mitton, and use video as taught by Weare, for the classification of media entities according to melodic properties (see Weare [0002]).

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10. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Finn in view of Mitton as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kodama (US 2002/0106127).

As to claim 8, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

However, Finn in view of Mitton do not specifically teach the media fragments being video data.

Kodama teaches video (see Abstract, movie image data).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio searching of Finn in view of Mitton, and use video as taught by Kodama, for effectively retrieving movie information in a multimedia system (see Kodama [0003]).

11. Claims 6 and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Finn in view of Mitton as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Balnaves (US 6,954,894).

As to claim 6, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

However, Finn in view of Mitton do not specifically teach generating fragments.

Balnaves teaches generating a fragment (see col. 11, lines 12-29, where the user input is modified to form a fragment depending on template selected, silent movie is chosen).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio searching of Finn in view of Mitton, and use video as taught by Balnaves, for effectively controlling and editing multimedia output (see Balnaves, col. 1, lines 7-11).

As to claim 11, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore Finn in view of Mitton teach dramatic parameter data, matching dramatic parameters to media fragments, and selecting and generating according to dramatic parameter lists.

However, Finn in view of Mitton do not specifically teach the story template

Balnaves teaches prior to obtaining said media segments, selecting a story template (see col. 8, lines 27-30, user selects template) at least in part in dependence on said table of dramatic parameter (see col. 8, lines 54-60, templates used to evoke action or intent and see Figure 12 and 13, where each type of movie has a specific template), said story template affecting said obtaining of media fragments (see Figure 5, 501 and 508, template and movie

player, output of processed data) (e.g. The template chosen affects the output data).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio searching of Finn in view of Mitton, and use video as taught by Balnaves, for effectively controlling and editing multimedia output (see Balnaves , col. 1, lines 7-11).

As to claim 12, Finn in view of Mitton in view of Balnaves teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches the sue of dramatic parameters (see page 6, 3rd and 4th paragraph, and see Figure 3A, from the cited portion and the figure it can be seen that a time ordered sequence of pitches are extracted)

Furthermore, Balnaves teaches wherein said story template comprises dramatic parameter data related to a narrative story structure (see Figure 12 and Figure 13, each type of template movie selected consists of various parameters.

As to claim 13, Finn in view of Mitton in view of Balnaves teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Finn teaches matching the dramatic parameters with the media fragments features (see page 11, lines 8-10, features from data are

compared with search criteria, where the matching criteria of dramatic parameters is shown in page 25, lines 2 and 15),

Furthermore, Balnaves teaches using a story template comprises dramatic parameter data related to a narrative story structure (see Figure 12 and Figure 13, each type of template movie selected consists of various parameters.

As to claim 14, Finn in view of Mitton in view of Balnaves teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

Furthermore, Balnaves teaches wherein the story template for selection is generated according to logical story structure rules and the dramatic parameter list (see Figures 12 and 13, where sample template is shown) (e.g. From the Figure, it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the templates were generated beforehand. Based on movie genre or user preferences related to the genre.)

12. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Finn in view of Mitton as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Williams (US 6,308,154).

As to claim 15, Finn in view of Mitton teach all of the limitations as in claim 1, above.

However, Finn in view of Mitton do not specifically teach the use of physical markup language tags.

Williams teaches instruction set of a markup language (see Col. 3, lines 2-8, where Williams discusses attributes are encoded using a markup language and markup indicators).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the audio searching as taught by Finn in view of Mitton, and use instruction set of a markup language as taught by Williams, thus allowing measurement and encoding of recognized content, as discussed by Williams (see Col. 1, lines 52-57).

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Negishi (US 6,504,089) is cited to disclose music searching based on scoring like music. Woo (US 6,678,680) is cited to disclose a music search engine based on note differences. Hinman (US 7,022,905) is cited to disclose a classification and searching of musical information. Willmot *et al.* (US 2002/0147592) is cited to disclose searching of speech and retrieving relevant segments. Gayama (US 2004/0144238) and Ozick (US 2003/0233930) is cited to disclose music searching using chord progression information.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PARAS SHAH whose telephone number is (571)270-1650. The examiner can normally be reached on MON.-THURS. 7:00a.m.-4:00p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on (571)272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/P. S./

Examiner, Art Unit 2626

07/14/2008

/Patrick N. Edouard/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2626